Amusements.

ABREY'S THEATRE 8:15 Mme. Sans-Gene ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Rory of the Hill. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Ex-AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Passing Show. ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-Evening-Con-BLIOU THEATRE S:15 Madeleine.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Mme. Sans-Gene. CARNEGIE HALL 3-Concert 8:15-Concert. CASINO-8:15-Vaudeville COLUMBUS THEATRE-S:15-The Country Sport DALY'S THEATR'S 8:15 The Two Gentlemen of Verona. EDEN MUSEE S Vaudeville. EMPIRE THEATRE-5:15-The Masqueraders

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:10—His Wife's Father. GARDEN THEATRE 8:15—Little Christopher. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-2 to 11 p. m.-Exposition of Patents and Inventions. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Patal Card.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-Rob Roy. OVES THEATRE-8:30-The Foundling. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-5:15-Ohne Gelacut. NUM THEATRE-2-The Case of Rebellious Susan-15-An Ideal Husband.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m Exposition of Costume. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Concer PASTOR'S -8-Vaudeville.

STANDARD THEATRE 8:30 Too Much Johnson. STAR THEATRE 8:15 The Old Homestead.

noer to Advertisemenis.

Page, Col.		Page.Col.	
Amusements	5-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6	Lectures and Meetings. 1. Lost and Found. 8 Marriages and Deaths 7 Miscellaneous 9 Miscellaneous 12 Ocean Steamers 10 Fianos 12 Fublic Notice 8 Real Estate 9 Real Estate 8 Railroads 10 Special Notices 7 School Agencies 7 School Agencies 8	5-6-5-6-3 1-2-6-6-3
Horses and Carringes, 9	1-3	Winter Resorts 8 Work Wanted 9	4-5

Buginess Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. G. SELLEW.

No. 111 Fultouest. N. Y. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

scriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newedealer.

FOREIGN FOSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico), 4 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.

REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

owner's risk DFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE — Main office of The Tribune, 164 Nassaust, New-York, Main untown office, 1.242 Breadway, Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune", New-York, 180 East One-hundred-and-wenty-fifth-st., 245 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., and 220 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., up to 5 p. m., at regular office rates the first only, 15, Fleet Street, E. C., London, England.

BROOKLYN OFFICES.

397 Fulton-st. 1.152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 505 De-Kalb-ave., 1,260 Hedford-ave.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1895.

TWELVE PAGES. THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Reina Regente, with 420 people on board, has been lost at sea. === The Government troops in Cuba have defeated another band of insurgents, with the loss of forty killed and wounded. ==== The Chinese peace envoys are to leave Tien-Tsin for Hiroshima to-day, ____ Ambassador Bayard, Professor Bryce and Henry M. Stanley spoke at the dinner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London. = Queen Victoria started from London on her journey to

Gerry Whipping-Post bill was defeated in the same house, === The wounding of Purser Bain in New-Orleans was made the subject of a formal complaint by the British Ambassador at Washington, === The Two-Cent Ferriage bill was killed in the New-Jersey Legislature. = Seven coal-carrying railroads in the Hocking Valley district of Ohio formed a pool to regulate prices. ___ Joseph H. Choate made the closing argument in the income tax case before the Supreme Court.

City and Suburban.-The trustees of the Astor Library yesterday voted in favor of the proposed consolidation with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust, = Conflict between the police and Dr. Parkhurst's society was precipitated by proceedings before the Grand Jury and in the police courts. === Captain Jacob Brandon, of the tug N. B. Starbuck, was killed by the wrecking of his tug in a collision with the Ward Line steamer Seneca. Colonel A. P. Ketcham was appointed a School Commissioner. A fire completely rulned the building at Nos. 33 and 35 South Fifth-ave, and destroyed valuable electrical apparatus belonging to Nikola Tesla, the scientist. The stock market was dull but firm.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Rain, probably changing to snow, followed by clearing weather; cold wave; winds shifting to northerly. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 34 degress; highest, 48; average, 40%.

The action of the trustees of the Astor Library in formally committing the institution to union with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Fund had been foreshadowed, yet it is gratifying to note that the consolidation is now actually effected so far as the consent of the three parties to it is concerned. An interesting point comes to light. The restrictions about the use of the Lenox Library property are such that it can hardly become the site of the new Public Library. This brings to the fore the question of where the central institution shall be established. All are agreed that account should be taken in deciding this of the probable growth of the city in the years and decades to come. The trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, of Columbia College, of St. Luke's Hospital and other institutions have had to grapple with this problem, and their conclusion may affect the decision of the trustees of the Public

Perhaps everybody believes in home rule in the abstract, yet there is more or less legislation pending at Albany which is far from being in accordance with this principle. Governor Mor-ton has taken occasion to pledge his faith to it, and now Mayor Strong appeals to the chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee not to hamper the metropolis by making the expenditure of large sums of money mandatory. The urgency of the case leads the Mayor to depart from his resolution not to interfere with or influence the action of the Legislature. Undoubtedly there are many ways in which the city could spend money to good advantage, but a halt must be called somewhere. In a goodtempered way Mayor Strong calls attention to the fact that the local authorities are of necessity better judges on such a subject as the pay of park policemen than are legislators from the whole State. He does not ask that such acts

be not passed, but merely suggests that they be made permissive instead of mandatory.

Mr. Gresham has a subordinate after his own heart in the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Uhl. This hitherto obscure "statesman" insisted until ing 7,918,363 bales taken for consumption here Captain Crossman of the Alliança had mailed to the State Department on Tuesday had not was made that the communication had come to hand. Just why this devious course should have 965 bales had been taken March 8. The quanbeen pursued with regard to a letter which the whole country had read in the early afternoon papers of Tuesday, it will not be easy for the with this performance was the denial that the partment had anything to do with the Alliança affair. Maybe he called at his earliest convenience to inquire about the President's luck at duck-shooting, but if the Alliança was not mentioned it ought to have been

The Republican tidal wave has not yet spent its force in New-Jersey. Returns from the town elections held on Tuesday show that the "reaction" for which Democrats are longing has not County chose a Republican Board of Freeholders for the first time in the memory of the oldest politician. The time is propitious for even a further growth in the Republican sentiment in the State. Such disclosures as those in which "Barney" Ford is the central figure must in crease the general disgust with the party identified with them. Even through the biggest telescope the turning in the lane of Democratic disaster cannot be seen.

THE ALLIANCA AFFAIR.

Secretary Gresham's earliest comments upon the Alliança affair were timorous and indiscreet. His remark that Captain Crossman ought to have permitted the Spanish gunboat to make such inquiries as were necessary, and then to have presented to the State Department a case for redress and damages for detention, is characteristic of a Secretary of State whose incompetence and want of American feeling have been disclosed in every important diplomatic affair during his administration. He will reverse his judgment as soon as he has leisure to examine the records of the department, and he will file in due time with the Spanish Minister a protest which will bring the customary apologies from Madrid and Havana. His premature discussion of the affair is only significant as a proof of lack of American instinct. That is a very serious matter, for the primary qualification of a Secretary of State is American feeling. Secretary Evarts, following Fish, Marcy,

Webster and other illustrious predecessors, has summed up this matter in a masterly way. In protesting against outrages analogous to the Allianca affair he has said: "This Government "never has recognized, and never will recognize, "any pretence or exercise of sovereignty on the "part of Spain beyond the belt of a league from the Cuban coast over the commerce of this "of nations we consider too firmly established "to be drawn into debate, and any dominion "over the sea outside of this limit will be re-"sisted with the same firmness as if such dominion were asserted in midocean." "It needs "ne argument," he has added, "to show that the exercise of any such asserted right upon compeace, is inconsistent with the maintenance of "ducts itself and those whose merchant vessels 'are exposed to systematic detention and search "by armed forces." Secretary Evarts had not only mastered the principles of international law, but he was also an American in every in-

The Spanish gunboat had no right to fire upon an American merchantman on the high seas. The outrage would not have been more flagrant if it had entered the harbor of New-York and bombarded the City Hall. The flag on the high seas carries the sovereignty of the nation | moonshine, while the practical politicians are with it. Every vessel over which it floats is playing the game "for keeps" all around us. Domestic.—The Tobin amendment to the Tobin exempted from the indignities of detention and William Brookfield, for instance, makes no con-Dressed Stone law passed the Assembly; the search and from the risks of guntire and the cealment of the fact that while he is endeavoroutrage of sudden and unprovoked attack, ing to fill the places within his appointment These principles are recognized by all civilized with the best men attainable he means at the nations, and have been repeatedly defined with positiveness and emphasis in the correspondence of the State Department with the Spanish Government. There is not a Spanish naval or cus- of good government, he cannot do otherwise. toms official in Cuban waters who is ignorant either of the law of the case or of the attitude | fault-finders, but that is to be expected. of the United States Government in the past toward these outrages. In these circumstances the repetition of these high-handed acts whenever there are revolutionary outbreaks in Cuba is an intolerable menace to the honor of the Nation. That is what Secretary Gresham ought to say to the Madrid Government as soon as he has pulled himself together and found out what his predecessors have said in analogous cases.

> to Cuban waters without delay. With a vessel- cause of municipal reform from the Mayor's of-war at each of the ports of Guantanamo, yielding to the somewhat clamorous demands Santiago, Clenfuegos and Havana, the security of merchantmen flying the American flag will than from partisan Republican appointments. be promoted. The revolutionary movement is It is quite possible to have a Reform adminisevidently more serious than the earliest dispatches indicated. Otherwise the large rein-strengthen the Republican party. It is well to forcements of troops about to be sent out from keep that in view. Spain would have been kept at home. The commercial relations of the island with the United States are so close that American interests need to be protected in the present emergency by a strong fleet. Behind that fleet there should be the moral force of enlightened and patriotic diplomacy in Washington.

THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Discussion of the cotton markets necessarily starts with the one controlling fact which, for themselves, unhappily, many people are prone in sight is more than half the maximum supply for an entire year. The world has never used more than \$,200,000 bales in a year, while and abroad. Mill stocks on either side of the and educational progress of the city. water are not precisely known, but there is abundant reason to believe that these are also large. For the quantity taken for consumption during half the crop year ending March 1 was 5,643,521 bales, which is over 1,500,000 bales more than the maximum consumption for half a year. Large stocks at this season are natural. but this year have been encouraged more than ever before by the fact that the price has been the lowest ever known since present modes of

classification were adopted. The markets are depending largely upon the reports in regard to the probable decrease of acreage this year, and there is great reason to hope that the decrease may be considerable. In every case thus far, except when its effect has been increased by partial failure or destruction of the crop on the acreage planted, the effort to reduce the yield by concert of action has been comparatively unsuccessful. To judge how much the acreage needs to be cut down in order to justify hope that the large stocks in sight and the next crop will be taken at fairly remunerative prices comparison is requisite with the last year of large yield, 1891-92, the intervening years counting for nothing because from various causes, domestic and foreign, the con-

sumption was far below the maximum. In 1891-92 the stock of American cotton in

stocks amounted to 1,339,586 bales at the outset. American, including American mill stocks, at the end of the year were 2,459,930 bales, leavlate yesterday afternoon that the letter which and abroad, not counting the increase in foreign mill stocks. The quantity of American cotton so held is not separately stated. Out of this quanbeen received. Toward evening an admission tity taken for consumption, 5,325,536 bales had been taken by March 11, while this year 5,865,tity taken during the rest of the year 1892 was 2,503,000 bales, but as actual consumption has not been on the whole at a greater rate than plain, everyday citizen to understand. On a par in 1892, it must be presumed that the excess of takings thus far, about 540,000 bales, must come visit of the Spanish Minister to the State De- from takings for consumption during the rest of this crop year. If so, about 7,919,000 bales will be taken for the entire year. But the supply at the beginning of the year, including the small American mill stocks and American cotton in sight at home and abroad, was 1,636,701 bales. With a crop of 9,500,000 bales, this would leave something more than 3,200,000 bales to be carried over.

In 1892 after this date 931,000 bales came into sight; this year 8,642,973 have come into sight set in. The reports are almost identical in their | already, but some tendency to decrease has reaccounts of Republican successes. Bergen cently appeared, Less than 900,000 bales would make the commercial crop 9,500,000 for the year. Such receipts, added to the present visible supply of American, would make 5,300,000 bales to meet 25 weeks' consumption, besides the excess of mill stocks already taken; and as the maximum consumption is less than 160,000 weekly, the prospect that as much as 2,900,000 bales may remain on hand September 1 is not by any means remote. It is conceivable, of course, that consumption during the next six months or the next crop year may greatly increase. But in view of the depression in business which still continues, here and abroad, it is safer to count on nothing more than the maximum consumption in past years

That consumption being less than 8,200,000 bales, if the next year begins with about 2,900,-000 on hand, a crop of 6,000,000 bales might be absorbed with fair probability of reasonable prices, but much more would again involve the certainty of a considerable surplus stock at the end of the year. It is true that the commercial world has been accustomed to carry over larger stocks than in former years. But unless the people in the cotton-growing States can cut off fully a third of their production for one year, they cannot count upon such prices as they de-

"SAVE THE PARTY

Among the criticisms passed upon The Tribune by Democratic and Mugwump newspapers on account of the position it occupies relative to the local political situation, that of "The Springfield Republican" seems to deserve a passing notice. Its objection is that "Save the party!" is the cry on which we rely, and that we "have no notion that mere issue of right and "wrong or justice to the people of New-York "would have any effect." That this is hyper criticism hardly needs to be pointed out to The country in time of peace. This rule of the law Tribune readers, who know that its constant appeal has been to the sense of justice in the Legislature and all who are in authority on behalf of the people of New York. But it is also true that we have united with that an earnest appeal to the Republicans who are in power and are responsible to "save the party, cause we believe that municipal reform and the in very large measure upon the perpetuity of even the most ordinary semblance of friendly | the Republican party and its permanence as a "relations between the nation which thus con- political factor of the greatest possible conse-We do believe in the necessity for saving the

Republican party. And we do most earnestly appeal to Republicans in the Legislature and in the municipal administration of this city to act so that everybody may see that it is worth saving and ought to be saved. And we do not hesitate to appeal to their partisanship, to their instincts selfish instincts, if you please as party men. We do not mean to beat the air blindly, or indulge in visionary theories, or talk same time to strengthen rather than weaken the organization which he represents. If he believes its success to be necessary to the cause He is criticised for it by the habitual Mugwump

Mayor Strong, whose mistake, if he makes one, is in the other direction, is criticised because of the character of some of his appointments, which certainly were not made with a view to strengthen his own party. And we feel bound to say that some of these can only be justified upon the ground that the organizations allied to the Republicans in the recent election practically left him no choice but to Several American cruisers ought to be sent | make them. There is much more danger to the of Anti-Tammany Democrats of various stripes tration and at the same time not only save but

KINDERGARTENS AND THE SCHOOLS

There will be in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon a meeting of more than ordinary importance to the higher welfare of this city. It will be held in behalf of the New York Kindergarten Association and its work, and will be addressed by Messrs, Joseph H. Choate, Abram S. Hewitt, William S. Rainsford and Carl Schurz. Many representative citizens in professional and business life have been invited. It is earnestly to be hoped that to overlook, that the stock of American cotton | most, if not all, of them will attend, and that they and the general public as well will take a practical and immediate interest in the matters presented to them for consideration. There are 4.413,709 bales are in commercial stocks here few matters of more vital interest to the social

In the public schools of the city of New-York, according to the recent report of the Tenement House Commission, there are only seven kinder gartens, with 191 pupils. Rochester, in this State, has more than New-York, and there are nearly twice as many in Albany; while such cities as Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Boston and St. Louis have each from forty to eighty-four kindergartens. This surely is a serious reproach upon New-York, which should be removed as soon as possible. Time was when the value of the kindergarten system was a matter of dispute. That time has passed. From every city where inquiry has been made, says the report already quoted, come strong approvals of the system. Educators are practically unanimous in agreement with the opinion expressed by Dr. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education, that "the kindergarten should be a part of the public-school system in every city." Yet in this greatest of American cities it exists scarcely at all; only enough to show the pressing need of its general adoption.

That free kindergartens, for the children of the poor, have any existence in this city is due to the efforts of the admirable association in whose interest to-day's meeting will be held. The few such institutions in the public schools were opened largely because of its urging. And bills, for articles supplied to their departments,

sight here and abroad and the American mill | for every one of them the association maintains | two through private benevolence. The associa-The crop was 9,008,707 bales, and the stocks of tion has, therefore, a strong claim upon the sympathy and the practical support of the community. But that is not enough. New-York ought not to look permanently to private generosity for that which it is the duty of the municipality itself to supply. If we can spend a million dollars upon the City College, and five millions more, in a lump, upon the general school system, it seems strange, and it is deplorable, that we cannot have established a publle kindergarten system adequate to the needs of the city. The meeting this afternoon will be fruitful of great good if it materially promotes the efforts of the association for the multiplication of kindergartens under private or corporate auspices. But its best result would be to arouse a public sentiment that would demand and insure the extension of kindergartens into all the public schools of New-York.

THE DRESSED STONE LAW.

The action of the Assembly at Albany on the dressed-stone business is thoroughly discredit-Two pernicious bills have been before that body dealing with that subject. One requires that all stone used in public works be dressed within the State. It reached its third reading some time ago. The other is similar in character, but exempts paving stones from its provisions. It was advanced to its third reading on Thursday last by the grace of the Speaker, and yesterday was passed by a large majority. And a motion to repeal wholly the demagogic law of whelming vote

It is difficult to understand the reasons for mirable showing. such conduct, or to regard it with feelings other than impatience and disgust. It is perfectly well known that the present law was enacted last year not in response to any public demand, not even in response to the demand of that portion of the public known as organized labor, but simply as a bit of flagrant demagogism. It is equally well known that the public, including organized labor, now desires it to be wholly repealed. Yet the Assembly for some reason or other seems determined to keep it on the stat- articles of food and clothing have fallen heavily ute-book, with perhaps some modification rendering it scarcely less odious. Why? One man says, in order that the author of the original law may be "put in a fair light before his constituents"; as though that were a matter of State concern, or one for which public interests might properly be sacrificed! Others intimate that some ring of contractors, with the fragrant "Mike" Dady as the chief figure, is interested in the case; an explanation even more discreditable than the former. Taken altogether, it is a sorry business, which more than one Assemblyman may some day regret.

MOR LAW IN NEW-ORLEANS

The New Orleans riot is a labor conspiracy rather than a race outbreak. The negroes were shot down on the wharves, not because they were blacks, but because they were substitutes for strikers. There is a very dangerous foreignborn element in the working population of that and the longshoremen's unions are controlled by it. It has placed an embarge upon the leading and unleading vessels, and is exercising in distrest because they do not obtain a fair rea tyrannical control over the business of ship turn for their labors. agents and merchants. The supremacy of the e laborers would be overthrown if negroes were allowed to work in their places. Consequently for many weeks negro competitors have been intimidated and overawed by white mobs. The riot was caused by the importation from Texas of a working force for loading steamers and vessels with cotton. The white desperadoes shot down the intruders as if they had been dogs, and the police were powerless to suppress

The militia has been ordered out to reinforce the police and to prevent the recurrence of similar scenes on the levees. Momentarily there will be a cessation of hostilities, but the effect of the murderous outbreak will be to intimidate negroes and to suspend in New-Orleans the employment of men who are out of work in other . That is the result which the ringleaders of the unions desired to accomplish, and neither the police nor the militia will undo the work. There is not a merchant in that city who does not ery out for deliverance from the white longshoremen's mobs. So long as the negroes are intimidated the white workers can dictate terms to the shippers' associations and increase the cost of handling freight. New-Orleans is suffering serious injury from this cause. Its tropical fruit business has already been transferred to Mobile on account of these exactions, and the shipment of cotton is not only retarded, but also loaded down with unnecessary expense. The merchants and shippers of New Orleans would be overwhelmed with gratitude if this unmanageable body of white laborers could be transported to Chicago or some other Northern city and permanently got out of the way. If that were done, there would be no difficulty in managing the negro workmen.

The white mols of longshoremen are profiting by the education in lawlessness which they have received in the politics of Louisiana There were white leagues riding roughshod over political rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and there were negroes coerced, intimidated and shot down in order secure the establishment of Democratic ascendancy in the State. conspiracies, anti-Mafia lynchings and labor revolts and dictatorships have flourished in a State where white league outrages had previously demoralized the conditions of public opinion. There is nothing which the longshoremen have done in the way of intimidation, murder and massacre which was not anticipated during the political period immediately following reconstruction times. With a population trained in the use of bowie-knife and revolver, and with police and militia in sympathy with "niggerbunting." New-Orleans is to-day the most turbulent and lawless city in the South. A force of five thousand regulars of the United States Army might restore order and protect against assault helpless negroes employed on the wharves; but the resources of the demoralized city are hardly equal to the ucgent requirements of the bour.

PUBLIC DUTY AT TRENTON.

Worse, and more of it, is the news from Tren ton. Last week's amazing disclosures are corroborated and added to. The deviltries made familiar to this public by the old Tweed Ring are shown to have been practised with equal skill and daring by the knaves at the New-Jersey capital. And every day new names are dragged into the mire from places higher and higher on the roll. It was no petty gang of thieves that looted the State treasury; no mere ring of janitors and scrubwomen. Suspicion, and more than suspicion, falls upon State officers of the highest rank, sparing not even the Chief Executive. How much further the probe will go is a matter of interesting speculation. But it must go to the very bottom of the case. The people of the State must know how much has been stolen from them, and among how many and whom the plunder has been divided. Meantime, one point in Tuesday's testimony demands more than a passing notice. Among the witnesses were two prominent officials, whose integrity has not been called into ques tion. They told that some time ago certain

were brought to them for approval. They observed that the prices charged were extortionate and fraudulent, and accordingly refused to certify their correctness. But upon being urged by their fellow office-holders, who were presumably interested in the prompt payment of the bills, they finally certified that the lists of articles furnished were correct, though they would not say the prices affixed were proper or honest. That sufficed, however, and the bills were there upon paid. And these virtuous gentlemen said nothing about the matter until put upon the stand and required to do so by an investigating committee.

As we have said, the personal integrity of these two officials is not questioned. But certainly their conduct did not evince the highest possible sense of duty to the State. According to their own testimony, they knew that a fraud was being perpetrated, that dishonest bills were being collected from the public treasury. They had every reason to believe that the few bills brought to them were only a small part of a widespread conspiracy for plunder. Yet they said nothing and did nothing to stop the rascality. True, they demurred, not very vigorously. to the fraudulent bills. But they did so in private, and ineffectively. A firm stand, a strong word, a threat of public exposure, from one of them, would have made the whole gang of plunderers panic-stricken and demoralized. Such action might have displeased some of their party friends. It would certainly have won the commendation of every honest man in the State, and would have done the State an inestimable service. As it is, they are seen to last year, and leave the State free to get stone have been cognizant of corruption, too honest quarried and dressed wherever it could get it to participate in it, but too weak or too timid best and cheapest, was defeated by an over- or too negligent of the public weal to expose and denounce it. That is not an altogether ad-

It is certain that the Department of Charities and Correction requires a complete reorganization. It has been grievously misused in the interest of Tammany Hall. Mayor Strong ought to put in a new set of Commissioners. The members of the present board have been the servile tools of Tammany in that department.

The price of flour and the prices of many within recent years. But the people in the Eastern cities of the United States are compelled to pay substantially as high prices for meat of all kinds and for fish of all kinds as they paid ten years ago. The breeders of cattle on Western ranches get much lower prices for their stock than they received in 1884 and 1885. The producer everywhere is justly bemoaning the fact that he receives inadequate and unsatisfactory sums for his cattle. The fishermen get low prices for their fish. Yet in regard to meat and fish alike, the profits of the middlemen are prodigious. A great trust in Chicago, with branches all over the country, levies an excessive tribute on the consumers of beef, mutton and other meats. The members of this insolent and grasping trust have accumulated vast fortunes. The Cleveland Administration makes no effort to enforce the anti-trust laws against the meat trust, one of the greedlest trusts ever known in America. The middlemen in the fish business extravagant prices upon the consumer. It is a radically wrong state of affairs when meat and fish are held at so high prices in the markets of minerce of the port, increased the cost of the East, while cattle-breeders and fishermen are

Thomas C. Platt is not up to date

It is proposed to spend about \$50,000,000 on rapid transit for New-York City. It has been decided that \$5,000,000 shall be spent on the public school buildings, and that will be an excellent and praiseworthy outlay. But the city is called upon to make so big issues of bonds for docks, for new parks, and for a great variety of improvements, that it is not now easy to see how rapid transit can get \$50,000,000 without exceeding the prescribed limit of the city debt,

Do the Brooklyn trolley managers now think they made a mistake? Or don't they?

Some of our Fifth-ave, tailors are out of touch with the spirit of the times. While several of the most important railroads of the country are findthe great difficulty in earning dividends of 4 per cent or less, and while other vast railroad systems are plunged into hopeless bankruptcy, the Fifth-ave, tailor who charges \$100 for a suit of clothes for afternoon wear is not exactly pigeonlivered, nor does he lack gall.

The reedy flageolet reverberations of the voice

of Sir Charles Tupper arise like those of an imprisoned merino ram bemoaning its vanished fleece above the wintry confines of Ottawa, and the burden of its message is that the Canadian seal poacher has beer grievously entreated by United States, and that the eternal principles of justice have thereby suffered a compound fracture requiring the most skilful surgery to restore. Well, the seals are all gone, or nearly so-thus saith the Alaskan Governor, and he ought to know-while the Canadian poacher is still in evidence, fat as the animal upon which he depredates and much more saucy. It is difficult to see, under the circumstances, what Sir Charles has to complain of; but he must, of course, have a respectful hearing, and if his poacher, having taken away our sealskin coat, is entitled to our cloak also, we suppose we must give it up with as good a grace as possible. The proverbial philosophy of the Canadian Tupper as applied to political and marine problems is of tougher contexture than the work of his celebrated transatlantic namesake, and much harder to get and keep the bearings of.

Tammany neglected the public school buildings and the parks, while it stole millions in paving and dock contracts, and in all sorts of schemes

The Legislature will not come up to the full measure of its duty unless it passes a bill to compel campaign committees to account for the money they spend. The Corrupt Practices Act is a farce while corporations and others can make expenditures in secret through a committee to which a candidate dare not confess.

One of the greatest curses of this country is the exorbitant tribute which trusts and combinations levy on producer and consumer alike.

Reports of improving business in Europe in consequence of the new American Tariff bill indicate that Professor Wilson may yet rattle down the ages as a man whose statesmanship benefited the industries of all lands but his own.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani hasn't as high an opinion of the advice of the Democratic Administration as she once had.

The locust in the East was the sustenance of many a desert apostle before John the Baptist, the scourge still enduring in all the lands of the Bible, periodically laying them waste, as they will doubtless continue to do through the rise and fall of new dynasties and religions till the ending of the deserts and the days. But the Insect is not allowed to have it all its own way everywhere. In Cyprus, since British rule was established there, it has nearly been extirpated. It is asserted by Mr. Mavrocordato in the Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, London, that in 1881 1,330 tons of locust eggs were there destroyed. It is a big story, but the long and imposing Greek name of its sponsor and the respectability of the periodical in which it is respectability of the periodical in which it is respectable of the proper cause. An uptown sportsman of considerable local fame declares he has lost more than one match by his habit of standing behind the other shooters until his turn came, for then his eyes were so inflamed that he could scarcely see the pigeons at all.—(Philadelphia Record.

magnitude of the swarm from which the island was thus relieved darkens the imagination with its cloud. Besides this wholesale destruction of its eggs, various devices are employed against the living insect. Pits are dug and netted screens set up beside them to intercept the flying swarms, which fall into the trenches in countless myriads and are then destroyed. In consequence of these energetic campaigns against them the locusts have in late years done hardly any damage in the island; not at all since 1857, and the tiller of its valleys and hillslopes is assured of immunity from its ravages so long as the British continue in control there. From the borders of the Syrian mainland to the furthest reach of the Chinese desert, half the girdle of the world, there is not an oasis nor river belt of fertility but is intermittently eaten bare by this multifarious and persistent and historic insect, but whether the Eastern people who are the sufferers by it will learn British and Cypriote methods of dealing with it remains to be seen.

PERSONAL.

Governor Woodbury, of Vermont, says he is at much an advocate of after-dinner speaking that he started the idea not long ago at his own home with every reason to believe that it would be a grand success, but at the second attempt, he said, the small boy of the family arose from the table and, with "Cut it short, pa!" went out the back door, and the innovation ended right there.

The Nawab of Bahandur and his wife are now in the West, on their way around the world.

Bishop Samuel Fallows (Reformed Episcopal), of Chicago, may be seen any day behind the his temperance "Home Salon," hustling out the drinks with the feam dripping down the front of his clerical coat, or serving his customers with hash, kidney stew and pork and beans. The Bishop's idea is that he can cure drunkenness by selling counterfeit beer.

In "An Artist's Reminiscences," Rudolph Lehmann writes: "I only met Thackeray once, in this historical old Roman tavern, the Osteria del Falamong its customers. When a mutual friend introduced me to the great novelist (great in more than one sense, for he measured six feet four inches), I said I had learned to read English from his 'Vanity Fair.' And that was where I learned to write it,' he replied." cone, which boasts of having had Michael Angele

"In the Rogers collection of autograph letters," says "The Philadelphia Record," "is one from the illustrious Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence and surgeon-general of the Continental Army. It is addressed to Elias Boudi-not, President of Congress, which was then conrened at Princeton, N. J., and is dated Philadelphia, October 18, 1783. The postscript reads as follows: P. S.-In answer to your anecdote on the subject of the debates of Congress about staying at Prince of the debates of Congress about staying at Prince-ton or removing to Philadelphia, I beg leave to tell you a story: Rich and Quin, two celebrated players, had a quarrel in London. Rich soon after went to Bath, where he felt a disposition to make up with his friend, and in consequence of it wrote the fol-lowing billet to him: "I am at Bath, Rich." Quin received the letter, and immediately wrote the fol-lowing laconic answer to it: "Stay there, and be d—d. Quin."

Dr. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister, visited Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago to select a site for the Argentine exhibit in the Cotton States and Interna

The seventy-second birthday of Professor Joseph Le Conte, of the University of California, was observed the other day. He is the only professor in the university who never calls the roll, and the only professor whose lectures are never cut.

Minsen, who was a pilot on the Eibe, tells the following story of Captain von Goessel, of that ill-starred vessel; "Our pilot, De Harde, was probably last man who stood on the bridge beside the captain. When the steam whistle got out of order Captain von Goessel helped the pilot to set it to rights. The latter asked: "Captain, won't you have a life-belt?" 'No," answered the captain, quiet-ly: I do not need one. Soon he sent the pilot away and remained alone at his post, going down with his ship, like the true seaman that he was."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There would seem to be a good opportunity now-adays to write an interesting series of sketches under the general title, "Unknown Husbands of Well-Known Wives."

One of the Moderns.-They had been discussing

the woman question.
"Are you," he inquired, "a 'new woman'?"
"Well." she answered sharply, "I don't think you
anybody else had better call me an old woman."—
(Detroit Free Press.

will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its organization. And there is said to be a movement on foot to make Rome howl on the occasion. An old man went into a life-insurance office and

An old man went into a life-insurance office and asked to be insured. The company asked his age. His reply was ninety-four. "Why, my good man, we cannot insure you." said the company. "Why not?" he demanded. "Why, you are ninety-four years old." "What of that?" the old man cried. "Look at statistics, and they will tell you that fewer men die at ninety-four than at any other age."-(London Spare Moments.

There is a Philadelphia shopkeeper who believes that he does a public service by keeping a stock of cheap valentines all the year round. out of season," he says, "for this class of valen-tines is from those who have quarrelled with their neighbors. They know I have the valentines, and instead of using clubs or knives on one another they come here and get something that answers the purpose just as well.

The New Woman, in Kansas, has displayed a feminine vanity that is unworthy of her. A dispatch
from Topeka says: "It is decided officially by a
statement showing general concurrence of lawers
that in registering for municipal elections women
are not required to state their exact age, but will
comply with the law by simply stating that they
are over twenty-one." The subject has been agitatel thoroughly here and women's meetings have
discussed the question in its various bearings." It
is felt that the last obstacle in the way of a git
eracl acceptance by women of the suffrage has been
overcome.—(Buffalo Express.

The strife between Bishop Coxe and the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Rochester, has ended. Its inhibited rector, the Rev. J. Spencer Turner, is to be an assistant in the Church of the Redeemer, in this city; the congregation have hauled down the black flag which was run up on the steeple of the church when the Bishop first took action against the rector, and the furnishings of the church-confessional box, sanctus gongs, crucifixes, etc.-which were owned by a parishioner, have been removed. The church will probably be made a mission of St. Luke's, of which Dr. Anstice is rector.

High Headgear.—"That talk about passing laws to suppress high theatre hats didn't amount to much, did it?" said the little man who always looks wor-

did it?" said the little line.

"Not a great deal."

"It wasn't the right way to go about it," he went on with a sigh, as he did sums in arithmetic on some memoranda his wife had given him. "If they are going to do anything in that line they ought to see if they can't pass a law to keep spring bonnets from being so high."—(Washington Star. A would-be smart lawyer in Baltimore the other

day asked a witness, an old lady, if she thought people would have teeth in Heaven. She said she could not answer that definitely, but she thought they would. One thing was certain, she added; People would have teeth in the place allotted to the wicked, and she could prove it by Scripture."
"How can you prove it?" said the lawyer. "Why," she replied, "the Scripture says the wicked shall be turned into utter darkness, where there shall be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth, and how could they gnash their teeth if they did not have any?" The attorney did not proceed any further on that line of examination.

Positive as to One of Them.—"What less should we learn, Wendell," asked the Sunday-sch teacher, "from this story of demoniacal possession "One of the lessons we should learn from it," piled the little Boston boy, "is that the word den niacal is accented on the antepenultimate."—(C cago Tribune.

She had been a widow a year or so, and she was dickering for a tombstone for the departed. "Of course," said the tombstone man, "you want the date of his death on the shaft-the day of the month and the year?" "Well," sighed the widow, "I suppose other people may like to read them-but I don't need such reminder; they are indelibly en-graven on my heart and memory." "What was the graven on my heart and memory." date?" asked the tombstone man. The widow hesi-tated—then she turned a riotous scarlet—then she said: "Gracious goodness! I can't remember whether it was January 26 or 27. I'll go home and find out.